

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

ROBERT FRYE et al.,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE BIRO MANUFACTURING

COMPANY et al.,

Defendants.

CASE NO. C10-0192-JCC

ORDER

This matter comes before the Court on the second motion for summary judgment of Defendants The Biro Manufacturing Company *et al.* (Dkt. No. 117), Plaintiff's response (Dkt. No. 121), and Defendants' reply (Dkt. No. 125). Having thoroughly considered the parties' briefing and the relevant record, the Court finds oral argument unnecessary and hereby denies the motion for the reasons explained herein.

**I. BACKGROUND**

After his arm was severed by a meat grinder, Plaintiff Robert Frye and dependant family members brought this action against the manufacturer of the meat grinder. Plaintiff argues, *inter alia*, that the grinder was defectively manufactured because it was equipped with a safety guard that was easily removable. Defendant contends that the grinder complied with manufacturing

1 specifications and that removable components were not installed on the machine until after the  
2 time of delivery.

3 To begin, some description of the meat grinder is necessary. The grinder consists of a  
4 hopper and a base. The base contains the motor, the grinding auger that chops up the meat, and  
5 the meat output. The hopper attaches on top of the base. The hopper looks like a large  
6 rectangular sink with a hole in the middle that leads to the auger. Like a large food disposal, meat  
7 is pushed into the hole to be ground up by the auger. The safety guard attaches to the hopper and  
8 over the hole to protect the operator from coming into contact with the auger. The guard on this  
9 grinder was attached using a set of wing-nut fasteners. Because these fasteners allow the guard to  
10 be easily removed, they are the main subject of this litigation.

11 Defendants have used various methods to fasten the guard to the hopper during the  
12 production history of the grinder. Originally, guards were affixed with driven screws. (Dkt. No.  
13 121 at 3.) In the 1960s, the driven screws were replaced with irreversible screws. In 1972, the  
14 screws were replaced with welded bolts. The design for the subject grinder called for  
15 irreversible/non-removable screws. Defendants contend that the wing-nut fasteners found on the  
16 safety guard were never part of the design of any grinder. (Dkt. No. 117 at 13.) Nevertheless, the  
17 safety guard was not attached to the grinder when Plaintiff was injured.

18 On the day of the accident, Plaintiff was making meat loaf by mixing pork and onions  
19 with the grinder. While Plaintiff attempted to clear some onions from the grinder, his hand  
20 became caught in the spinning auger and was drawn into the machine resulting in the amputation  
21 of his arm below the elbow. Plaintiff states that the amputation occurred so quickly that he did  
22 not feel pain or know what had happened until he saw that his hand and arm were missing. (Dkt.  
23 No. 121 at 2.)

24 Plaintiff claims that the use of the wing-nut fasteners constitutes a manufacturing defect  
25 because the machine deviated from the design specifications. (Dkt. No. 121 at 6.) Plaintiff has  
26 produced declarations by each of the grinder's owners stating that the safety guard's fasteners

1 were never modified. (Dkt. No. 121 at 3.) Additionally, Plaintiff points to expert testimony that  
2 concludes, after x-raying the guard, that there were no indications that the guard had been  
3 modified. (*Id.*) Plaintiff's expert also highlights the lack of any tool marks or gouges in the  
4 underside of the hopper as an indication that the guard had not been modified. (*Id.*)

5 Defendants contend that the guard must have been modified at some time after it was  
6 delivered because the installation of the wing-nuts would require concerted effort and the  
7 installation of additional parts that were not part of the regular manufacturing process. (Dkt. No.  
8 117 at 3). Defendants present competing expert testimony and a demonstration video that state  
9 that the screws could have been removed without leaving marks on the underside of the hopper.  
10 (Dkt. No. 120 at 20.) Defendants' expert also claims that the x-rays conducted by Plaintiffs'  
11 expert were of too poor a quality to draw a conclusion and concludes that the guard was  
12 modified after it was delivered to the customer. (Dkt. No. 117 at 14.)

## 13 **II. DISCUSSION**

14 Summary judgment is proper "if the movant shows that there is no genuine issue as to  
15 any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law." Fed. R. Civ. P.  
16 56(a). The Court must view all evidence in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party and  
17 draw all reasonable inferences in that party's favor. *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S.  
18 242, 248–50 (1986). A genuine issue of material fact exists where there is sufficient evidence for  
19 a reasonable fact finder to find for the nonmoving party. *Id.* at 248. The inquiry is "whether the  
20 evidence presents a sufficient disagreement to require submission to a jury or whether it is so  
21 one-sided that one party must prevail as a matter of law." *Id.* at 251–52.

### 22 **A. WPLA**

23 The Washington Products Liability Act ("WPLA") provides that "a product is not  
24 reasonably safe in construction if, when the product left the control of the manufacturer, the  
25 product deviated in some material way from the design specifications." RCW § 7.72.030(2)(a).  
26 A claim brought under this provision is commonly called a manufacturing defect claim. The case

1 law for manufacturing defect recognizes that a manufacturer is liable if the defect results from a  
2 failure in the manufacturing process to deliver the product as intended. *See e.g., Johnson v.*  
3 *Recreational Equip., Inc.*, 159 Wash. App. 939, 943, 247 P.3d 18 (2011) (carbon fiber fork on  
4 bicycle had insufficient epoxy causing cracks and subsequent failure).

5 Defendants ask the Court to recognize two categories of manufacturing defect cases. The  
6 first category is cases where some flaw in the manufacturing process creates an unintentional  
7 deviation in a standard product - such as a soda bottle with an area of thin glass. (Dkt. No. 117 at  
8 16.) The second category are cases where the deviation does not the result from some hidden  
9 flaw in the manufacturing process but rather is the result of intentional action on the part of the  
10 manufacturer – such as the addition of new or different part. The classic manufacturing defect  
11 cases have fallen in the first category.

12 Defendants’ primary argument is that a claim outside of the first category must therefore  
13 fall outside of the scope of the WPLA. Defendant argues that because the addition on the  
14 removable wing-nuts would require additional design changes and intentional action of the part  
15 of the manufacturer, the Plaintiff’s claim falls into the second category and fails as a matter of  
16 law. (*Id.* at 18.)

17 The Court disagrees with this reading of the WPLA because it does not follow from the  
18 plain language of the statute. The WPLA does not require Plaintiff to show (a) how the product  
19 came to deviate from the design, (b) that the deviation was the result of some mechanical error,  
20 or (c) that the deviation was not the result of an intentional action; it only requires the Plaintiff to  
21 show that “when the product left the control of the manufacturer, the product deviated in some  
22 material way from the design specifications.” RCW § 7.72.030(2)(a). This deviation can be from  
23 a physical flaw or from incorrect assembly. *See* Restatement (Third) of Torts § 2 (comment)  
24 (“[c]ommon examples of manufacturing defects are products that are physically flawed,  
25 damaged, or incorrectly assembled.”); *Wiseman v. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.*, 29 Wash. App.  
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1 883, 886, 631 P.2d 976, 978 (1981) (stating that some manufacturing defects result when an  
2 individual product is improperly assembled).

3 In this case, the fact remains that the safety guard materially deviated from the design  
4 specifications. Requiring the Plaintiff to discover exactly how the manufacturer produced the  
5 deviation or to produce evidence that the wing-nuts were not the result of intentional action  
6 would hold the Plaintiff to an artificial distinction that does not follow from the WPLA.

7 Therefore, this claim is not barred as matter of law.

### 8 **B. Battling Experts Leave Questions of Fact**

9 The question remains whether a reasonable jury could come to the conclusion that the  
10 safety guard was altered during manufacturing. The Court does not believe that the evidence is  
11 so one-sided that Defendants must prevail as a matter of law. As discussed above, there are  
12 genuine issues of material fact as to when and how the safety guard came to deviate from the  
13 design specification.

14 Taking all inferences in favor of the Plaintiff the Court is not convinced by Defendants'  
15 position that it is impossible that the grinder was manufactured with a wing-nut assembly.  
16 Experts disagree as to whether the guard was modified and Defendants have used different  
17 assembly methods through the production history of the grinder. From the evidence presented, it  
18 is reasonable to infer that the guard was manufactured with the wing-nuts. For example, the  
19 Court could infer that Defendants ran out of irreversible screws and replaced them with wing-  
20 nuts on this particular machine - how, when, and where the wing-nuts were added to the safety  
21 guard are all questions of fact that should be left to the jury.

22 Therefore, the Court denies summary judgment for Defendants because there are genuine  
23 issues of material fact that render summary judgment inappropriate.

### 24 **III. CONCLUSION**

25 For the foregoing reasons, Defendants' second motion for summary judgment (Dkt. No.  
26 117) is DENIED. Plaintiff's objections to Defendants' expert testimony and evidence will be

1 considered, if necessary, before trial.

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3 DATED this 2nd day of December 2011.

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A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "John C. Coughenour", is written over a horizontal line. The signature is cursive and stylized.

John C. Coughenour  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE